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**Environmental
Cleanup Office**

July 17, 2008

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Claire Hong, Remedial Project Manager
Environmental Cleanup Office
1200 Sixth Avenue, ECL-111
Seattle, WA 98101

VIA MESSENGER

Re: Notice of Potential Liability Pursuant to Section 107(a) and Request for Information Pursuant to Section 104(e) of CERCLA, for the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site, Seattle, Washington (the "Notice and Request for Information" or "RFI")

Monsanto Company/Monsanto Chemical Company
Site: Lower Duwamish Waterway, Seattle, WA
8801 East Marginal Way S, Tukwila, WA 98108
King County Tax Parcels: 5422600060 and 5422600010

Dear Ms. Hong:

This letter responds to the Notice and Request for Information ("RFI") dated March 25, 2008, and received by Corporation Service Company on behalf of Monsanto Company (hereinafter "New Monsanto") on March 27, 2008.

New Monsanto is providing this response as attorney-in-fact for Pharmacia Corporation ("Pharmacia"). In 1997, the entity then known as Monsanto Company (hereinafter the "former Monsanto Company") spun off its industrial chemical assets and liabilities into a new entity, Solutia Inc. ("Solutia"). In March 2000, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc. merged into a subsidiary of the former Monsanto Company and the new, combined business entity was renamed "Pharmacia Corporation." Pursuant to the September 2000 Separation Agreement, Pharmacia transferred certain agricultural assets, agricultural liabilities and related records to a new subsidiary, incorporated in 2000 as the "Monsanto Company" (New Monsanto). Under the Separation Agreement, New Monsanto agreed to indemnify Pharmacia for liabilities that might arise from the chemical division operations of the former Monsanto Company in the event that Solutia failed to perform its indemnification obligations to Pharmacia regarding the former Monsanto Company chemical business.

In December 2003, Solutia filed for bankruptcy court protection. Under the reorganization plan approved in 2007, Solutia's indemnity obligations to Pharmacia that arose in connection with Solutia's 1997 spin-off are shared between Solutia and New Monsanto pursuant to a Settlement Agreement dated February 28, 2008 and solely as between Solutia and New Monsanto. Under the Settlement Agreement, New Monsanto agreed to be financially responsible to indemnify Pharmacia for the Duwamish site.

New Monsanto's responses to the questions contained in the RFI are set out below. Documents responsive to this RFI are being produced in conjunction with this letter. Documents are being provided in electronic form on compact discs due to the volume of these materials. A portion of this production constitutes Confidential Business Information ("CBI"). It is labeled as such, and is provided on a separate compact disc.

The RFI requests information from 1946 to the present. However, as discussed in more detail in the response to Question 1.d, the former Monsanto Company sold the facility and associated properties at issue in this RFI to Rhone-Poulenc under a purchase and sale agreement dated October 1, 1986. The responses contained herein therefore refer primarily to the period from 1946 to 1986. New Monsanto has, however, provided what information it possesses on post-sale operations and conditions at the relevant properties.

Nothing in these responses to the RFI should be construed as a waiver of any defenses that may be available to New Monsanto or Pharmacia, including but not limited to defenses under any state or federal statute, judicial decision, rule, regulation or policy.

1. Respondent Information

1a. Provide the full legal name and mailing address of the Respondent:

Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

Monsanto Company is a Delaware corporation, and provides these responses as attorney-in-fact for Pharmacia.

1b. For each person answering these questions on behalf of Respondent, provide:

- i. full name**
- ii. title**
- iii. business address**
- iv. business telephone number and FAX machine number.**

L. John Nelson IV
Assistant General Counsel
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
314 694 8177
Fax: 314 694 1622

Don E. Spurlock
Monsanto Company

Risk Management
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
314 694 8219
Fax: 314 694 4018

1c. If Respondent wishes to designate an individual for all future correspondence concerning this Site, please indicate here by providing that individual's name, address, telephone number, and fax number.

L. John Nelson IV
Assistant General Counsel
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
314 694 8177
Fax: 314 694 1622

With copies to:

Joshua M. Lipsky
Cascadia Law Group PLLC
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 320
Seattle, WA 98101
206 292 2633
Fax: 206 292 6301

1d. State the dates during which Respondent held any property interests at or within one-half mile of the above-mentioned address.

The RFI identifies the site by street address, 8801 East Marginal Way S, and by two King County Tax ID Parcel numbers – Parcel No. 5422600060 and Parcel No. 5422600010. Parcel 5422600060 pertains to the parcel located at 8801 East Marginal Way S, which is currently owned by Merrill Creek Holdings LLC (“Merrill Creek”). Parcel 5422600010 pertains to a parcel to the south of Parcel 5422600060 currently owned by Container Properties LLC (“Container Properties”). In addition to the two tax parcels identified in the RFI, the site at issue in this inquiry appears to include King County Tax Parcel No. 5422600020. Parcel 5422600020 is located to the south of Parcel 5422600060 and to the east of Parcel 5422600010. Parcel 5422600020 is currently owned by the Museum of Flight Foundation (“Museum of Flight”).

Parcels 5422600010 and 5422600020 form the site along the Duwamish River purchased by the former Monsanto Company in 1946. The company operated a vanillin manufacturing business there until 1986. The street address of the vanillin plant (“Seattle Plant”) was 9229 East Marginal Way S. Unless otherwise noted, all information contained in the following responses refers to the former Monsanto Company’s

ownership and operation of King County Tax Parcel Numbers 5422600010 and 5422600020, identified by the street address 9229 East Marginal Way S.

9229 East Marginal Way South (“Seattle Plant”):

1946 – 1986:

Owner

The former Monsanto Company initially obtained a property interest in the Seattle Plant when it entered into an agreement to purchase all outstanding common stock of I.F. Laucks, Inc. ("Laucks") on March 21, 1944. At that time Laucks, a Seattle corporation, owned and operated an adhesives manufacturing operation at 9229 East Marginal Way S. The former Monsanto Company obtained a complete property interest in the Seattle Plant – including all associated land, structures and business operations – when it liquidated and absorbed Laucks on December 31, 1946.

The former Monsanto Company owned and operated the Seattle Plant until October 1, 1986, at which time it sold the property and associated business – including all structures, equipment and contractual assignments – in a purchase and sale agreement with Rhone-Poulenc, Inc. (“Rhone-Poulenc”). New Monsanto has not held a property interest in the land or business operations associated with 9229 East Marginal Way S since October 1, 1986.

Parcel No. 542200060:

1946 – between 1965 and 1970:

Owner, of portion of parcel

The adhesives manufacturing site owned and operated by Laucks included a portion of the land currently identified as Parcel 542200060. It is unclear what portion of the property currently identified as Parcel 542200060 was owned and operated by Laucks; however, the property is described as a “small strip of land” directly to the north of the Seattle Plant. The former Monsanto Company sold this portion of Parcel 5422600060 to Kenworth Trucking Company (“Kenworth”) sometime between 1965 and 1970.

Slip # 6:

1946 – between 1968 and 1970:

Owner, of a portion of Slip #6

Laucks' adhesives manufacturing site also included a portion of the property currently identified as Parcel 5624201032 and commonly known as Slip #6. The former Monsanto Company sold this land and associated barge slip to the Port of Seattle ("Port") sometime between 1968 and 1970. Little documentary information regarding this sale is available. The exact size and location of the property transferred to the Port is therefore unknown. It is documented, however, that the boundary between the Seattle Plant and the Port was made distinct during a dredging and barge construction operation in 1972. The Port then transferred its interest in Slip #6 to the Boeing Company ("Boeing") in 1986.

See Exhibits 1.g, 2.a, 2.d and other documents produced.

1e. State the dates during which Respondent conducted any business activity at or within one-half mile of the above mentioned address.

December 31, 1946 – October 1, 1986.

1f. Describe the nature of Respondent's business activity at or within one-half mile of that address.

From 1946 to 1971, the former Monsanto Company continued to operate Laucks' dry glue and resin manufacturing business at the Seattle Plant properties and adjacent parcels. The primary use for the Seattle Plant, however, was for the commercial production of vanillin. The former Monsanto Company constructed a pilot vanillin manufacturing plant, and began vanillin production at the Seattle Plant in 1949. The company constructed a permanent vanillin manufacturing plant in 1952 and operated a vanillin production business at the Seattle Plant until it sold the site to Rhone-Poulenc in October 1986. On information and belief, Rhone-Poulenc continued commercial vanillin production at the Seattle Plant until 1991.

Over the course of its ownership of the Seattle Plant, the former Monsanto Company periodically used a portion of the Plant as a terminal for the receipt, storage, handling, transfer and delivery of other products, some of which may have been produced on-site and others of which were third-party materials. From approximately 1952 through 1986, the company also maintained an industrial research laboratory onsite, primarily to support the vanillin operation

See Exhibit 3.a and other documents produced.

1g. In relation to your answer to the previous question, identify all materials used or created by your activities at the above mentioned address, including raw materials, commercial products, building debris, and other wastes.

The former Monsanto Company operated an adhesives manufacturing business at the Seattle Plant from 1946 to 1971. The former Monsanto Company used a large number of raw materials in its adhesives production operations, which are identified in the documents produced in response to this RFI, primarily within Exhibits 1.g and 2.d. The primary commercial products of the adhesives manufacturing business were dry glue and resins.

The former Monsanto Company also manufactured vanillin at the Seattle Plant from 1949 until 1986. The former Monsanto Company produced vanillin using spent liquid sulfite and a large number of other raw materials. These materials are identified in the documents produced in response to this RFI, primarily within Exhibits 1.g and 2.d. The primary product of the former Monsanto Company's operations at the Seattle Plant was commercial vanillin. However, the former Monsanto Company also created a secondary market for some of the byproducts of its vanillin production; including vanillin

black liquor (VBL) and vanillin black liquor solids (VBLS). VBLS were used for the manufacture of cement and VBL was used as a replacement for salt cake in Kraft Pulp Mills.

The primary waste materials created by the former Monsanto Company's vanillin production include autoclave scale, VBLS, vanillin still bottom (VSB) tars and strainer solids. The constituents of each are identified in the documents produced as Exhibit 1.g.

Other wastes produced at the Seattle Plant are identified in the documents produced.

See Exhibits 1.g, 2.d, 2.e, and 2.g, and other documents produced.

1h. If Respondent, its parent corporation, subsidiaries or other related or associated companies have filed for bankruptcy, provide:

- i. the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in which the petition was filed;**
- ii. the docket numbers of such petition;**
- iii. the date the bankruptcy petition was filed;**
- iv. whether the petition is under Chapter 7 (liquidation), Chapter 11 (reorganization), or other provision; and**
- v. a brief description of the current status of the petition.**

Solutia, a 1997 spin-off of the former Monsanto Company's industrial chemical assets and liabilities, filed for bankruptcy protection in December 2003 and Reorganized Solutia emerged from bankruptcy in February 2008. Solutia is not a parent or subsidiary of Pharmacia or New Monsanto, nor is it related to or associated with those companies at this time. As described above, it is New Monsanto, not Solutia, that has indemnified Pharmacia for claims associated with the Seattle plant.

For these reasons, information on the Solutia Chapter 11 reorganization is not responsive to this RFI; however, we are attaching in Exhibit 1.h the Debtors' Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization and the Plan's Exhibit A, the Settlement Agreement between Solutia and New Monsanto.

See Exhibit 1.h.

2. Site Activities and Interests

2a. Provide all documents in your possession regarding the ownership or environmental conditions of the property mentioned above, including, but not limited to, copies of deeds, sales contracts, leases, blueprints, "as-builts" and photographs.

See Exhibit 2.a, 2.e, 2.h, 3.a, and other documents produced.

2b. Provide information on the condition of the property when purchased; describe the source, volume, and content of any fill material used during the construction of the buildings, including waterside structures such as seawalls, wharves, docks, or marine ways.

Sources indicate that, in conjunction with the 1918 dredging of the Duwamish channel, dredged material was used as fill at what would later be the Seattle Plant property. Sources further indicate that the fill material used at the Seattle Plant was a brown and gray silty fine to medium sand and that fill depths range from 8 to 14 feet at the site. The site was developed by placing fill over the tide flats and floodplain.

The first known commercial use of the Seattle Plant was in the late 1930s when Laucks established an industrial laboratory on site. Although the exact date is unknown, Laucks later established a dry glue and resin manufacturing operation at the site. As described above, the former Monsanto Company liquidated and absorbed Laucks in December 1946. At this time, the former Monsanto Company obtained a complete property interest in the Seattle Plant, including all structures, equipment and business operations. A Sanborn fire insurance map depicts the facility as consisting of the following in 1949: a wood preservatives and sealer warehouse (including two dry kilns), a soybean milling and glue manufacturing plant, a switch house, a steel drum storage area, a transfer yard, a 50,000 gallon water tower, six soybean meal bins, a soybean meal unloading area, four phenol oil tanks surrounded by 3-foot concrete walls, and twelve various oil and chemical tanks each surrounded by 3-foot concrete walls. As we understand it, these structures and associated materials were in place at the time the former Monsanto Company purchased the property in 1946. Further information regarding the construction of the buildings, wharves, docks or other structures existing at the time of purchase is, however, unavailable.

In addition to its commercial use, the Seattle Plant was utilized as a World War II POW camp between approximately 1942 and 1945. The WWII POW camp included the construction of a recreation hall from packing crates obtained from Boeing aircraft discards, approximately 20 Quonset huts, which were constructed in the southwest corner of the site and dismantled in the 1950s, and another 38 barracks on the eastern half of the site, including part of the property later sold to Kenworth. It appears that these structures were all present when the former Monsanto Company purchased the property in 1946. Furthermore, sources indicate that one of the WWII Quonset huts served as the location for the pilot vanillin production plant constructed in 1949.

See Exhibit 2.b and other documents produced.

2c. Provide information on past dredging or future planned dredging at this site.

On or about 1918, the Army Corps straightened much of the Duwamish River through dredging and filling. Slip #6 was part of the original course of the Duwamish

River and was left unfilled in 1918 in order to provide access to the new, straightened waterway. In 1972, the Port developed the property to the south of the Seattle Plant as a loading facility for the Alaska pipeline. At this time, the southern boundary of the Seattle Plant was made distinct and rectangular by the dredging and enlargement of Slip #6.

New Monsanto understands that the Duwamish Channel was maintained through regular Army Corps dredging. However, because the former Monsanto Company transferred the Seattle Plant to Rhone-Poulenc in 1986, we do not possess information regarding future planned dredging or on dredging activities that occurred between 1986 and the present.

See Exhibit 2.c. 2.d and other documents produced.

2d. Provide a brief summary of the activities conducted at the site while under Respondent's ownership or operation. Include process diagrams or flow charts of the industrial activities conducted at this site.

The former Monsanto Company operated the dry glue and resin manufacturing business initiated by Laucks from 1946 until 1971. Limited information is available on the production process for, by-products of, and waste materials generated by this business. Raw materials for the dry glue and resin process are identified in documents produced at Exhibit 2.d.

The former Monsanto Company's primary use for the Seattle Plant was the chemical manufacture of vanillin. The former Monsanto Company manufactured vanillin at the Seattle Plant from 1949 until 1986, when it sold the Seattle Plant and associated business to Rhone-Poulenc. The vanillin manufacturing process at the Seattle Plant produced USP Grade and Technical Grade vanillin, as well as clarified VBL and VSB for resale.

The vanillin production process began with concentrated, fermented sulfite waste liquor, which was received via barge from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation Pulp Mill in Bellingham, Washington. The liquor was autoclaved, acidified, and converted to an aqueous sodium vanillinate solution from which vanillin was extracted using hot toluene. The toluene extract was further processed to create clarified VBL, which the former Monsanto Company stored in shore tanks and made available for sale and shipment to Kraft Pulp Mills. The above process resulted in a crude vanillin that the Company further processed into technical vanillin – one of the plant's two major commercial products. This process resulted in a tar-like residue, which was periodically sold as VSB. Vanillin USP, the plant's other major commercial product, was created by further distillation and crystallization of the wet technical vanillin.

In addition to its manufacture and sale of vanillin and vanillin-related products, during some period of its ownership of the Seattle Plant, the former Monsanto Company operated a portion of the site as a terminal for the receipt, storage, handling, transfer and delivery of other Company, and some non-company, products. It also used the site for

waste containment, disposal and storage of wastes, primarily of wastes created during vanillin production. Additional information on the vanillin production process has been produced at Exhibit 2.d or, as to certain process diagrams, flow charts, chemical formulae and site plans, has been produced as Confidential Business Information.

See Exhibit 2.d and other documents produced.

2e. Provide all documents pertaining to sale, transfer, delivery, disposal, or any hazardous substances, scrap materials, and/or recyclable materials to this property.

See Exhibit 2.e, 2.a and other documents produced.

2f. Provide all information on electrical equipment used at the facility, including transformers or other electrical equipment that may have contained polychlorinated biphenyls.

Records from the Seattle Plant indicate that the facility used eight capacitors that contained polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). All of these capacitors were installed at the facility in January 1975. Two capacitors apiece were located at the Northern and Southern Compressor Units, one was located at the Continuous Autoclave and three were located at the Cooling Tower. The capacitors were routinely tested, and a review of the available inventory logs, inspection logs and annual reviews indicates that there were no leaks, required actions or other problems associated with the capacitors during their use at the Seattle Plant. All eight capacitors were removed from the Seattle Plant in February 1981.

The air compressors in the vanillin autoclaves used Pydraul Arochlor (AC) as a lubricating fluid from the mid-1950s until 1971. Between 1968 and 1970, two Chicago-Pneumatic air compressors were installed at the Seattle Plant and these units also used Pydraul AC. In 1971, the former Monsanto Company discontinued its use of Pydraul AC and replaced it with a non-chlorinated pydraul fluid.

Additional information regarding the removal of the capacitors and PCBs at the site has been produced at Exhibit 2.f and in other documents produced.

See Exhibit 2.f and other documents produced.

2g. Provide information on type(s) of oils or fluids used for lubrication of machinery or other industrial purposes, and any other chemicals or products which are or may contain hazardous substances which are or were used at the facility for facility operations.

In addition to lubricating fluids as discussed in 2.f above, the former Monsanto Company used a wide range of chemicals and other raw materials in its vanillin production. For information regarding these materials and the products and wastes associated with vanillin production refer to documents produced at Exhibit 2.d.

See Exhibits 2.g, 2.d and other documents produced.

2h. Provide any site drainage descriptions, plans or maps that include information about storm drainage which includes, but is not limited to, above or below surface piping, ditches, catch basins, manholes, and treatment/detention or related structures including outfalls. If available, also include information about connections to sanitary sewer.

See Exhibit 2.h, 2.i., 2.a, and other documents produced.

2i. With respect to past site activities, please provide copies of any stormwater or drainage studies, including data from sampling, conducted at these properties. Also provide copies of any Stormwater Pollution Prevention or Maintenance Plans or Spill Plans that may have been developed for different operations during the Respondent's occupation of the property.

See Exhibit 2.h, 2.i., and other documents produced.

3. Information About Others

3a. Describe any business relationship you may have had regarding this property or operations thereon with the following entities:

i. Container Properties LLC. Container Properties is the current owner of King County Tax Parcel No. 5422600010. The former Monsanto Company owned this parcel between 1946 and 1986, at which point it sold the property to Rhone-Poulenc. Rhone-Poulenc then sold the property to Container Properties in 1998. There is no business or other relationship between the former Monsanto Company or New Monsanto and Container Properties.

ii. Museum of Flight Foundation. Museum of Flight Foundation ("Museum of Flight") is the current owner of King County Tax Parcel No. 562420134, which is located southeast of the Seattle Plant, and Tax Parcel No. 5422600020, which is a portion of the former Seattle Plant. The Foundation operates the Museum of Flight, a non-profit air and space museum, located at 9404 East Marginal Way S in Seattle. There is no business or other relationship between the former Monsanto Company or New Monsanto and the Museum of Flight.

iii. Rhodia, Inc. Rhodia, Inc. is an international chemical company with its U.S. headquarters in Cranbury, New Jersey. Rhodia, which was spun-off from Rhone-Poulenc in 1998, is the former chemicals division of Rhone-Poulenc. As we understand it, the only business or other relationship between New Monsanto and Rhodia is the purchase, sale and indemnification agreement the former Monsanto Company entered into with Rhodia's predecessor in October 1986.

iv. Rhone-Poulenc, Inc. Rhone-Poulenc was a French chemical and pharmaceutical company founded in 1928. The former Monsanto Company and Rhone-

Poulenc entered into an agreement in which Rhone-Poulenc purchased the Seattle Plant and associated vanillin production business – including all structures, equipment and contractual assignments – on October 1, 1986. Rhone-Poulenc continued vanillin production at the Seattle Plant until 1991. As we understand it, in 1999, Rhone-Poulenc merged with Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft (“Hoechst”) to form the French-German pharmaceutical firm Aventis. The agricultural chemicals division of Rhone-Poulenc, known as Aventis CropScience after the merger with Hoechst, was sold to the German chemical and pharmaceutical company Bayer CropScience in 2002.

v. General Motors Corporation. On information and belief, New Monsanto is unaware of any business relationship that the former Monsanto Company may have had with General Motors Corporation that may relate to this site.

vi. Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation. Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation (“Kenworth Corporation”) is a division of PACCAR, which manufactures heavy and medium duty trucks. The Kenworth Motor Truck Company (“Kenworth Company”) formed in Seattle in 1923. It became part of Pacific Car and Foundry Company (“Pacific Car”) in 1945 and was dissolved as an independent corporation in 1956. The Kenworth Corporation, and later the Kenworth Company, operated a truck manufacturing business on the property directly to the north of the Seattle Plant on King County Tax Parcel No. 5422600060. Additionally, the Kenworth Corporation purchased a small strip of land north of the Seattle Plant from the former Monsanto Company at some time between 1968 and 1970. As we understand it, there was no other business relationship between the former Monsanto Company or New Monsanto and either Kenworth entity. The former Monsanto Company did, however, enter into an agreement to own and operate joint sewer lines with the Kenworth Corporation’s parent company, Pacific Car, in 1966. This is discussed below.

vii. Merrill Creek Holdings LLC. Merrill Creek is the current owner of King County Tax Parcel No. 5422600060. Monsanto owned a portion of this tax parcel between 1946 and between 1968 and 1970, at which point it sold the property to Kenworth. There is no other business or other relationship between the former Monsanto Company or New Monsanto and Merrill Creek.

viii. Pacific Car and Foundry Company. Pacific Car was a manufacturer of trucks, military equipment and railroad cars from the early 1900s, until it changed its name to PACCAR in 1972. Pacific Car purchased the Kenworth Company in 1945. Pacific Car then dissolved the Kenworth Company and created the Kenworth Corporation, as a division of Pacific Car, in 1956. As the parent company of Kenworth, Pacific Car was the owner and operator of the property located on King County Tax Parcel No. 5422600060 as early as the 1960s. The former Monsanto Company and Pacific Car entered into an agreement for the ownership and operation of joint sewer lines on July 29, 1966. There is, however, no other evidence of any additional business or other relationship between the former Monsanto Company or New Monsanto and Pacific Car.

ix. **PACCAR, Inc.** PACCAR is a commercial vehicle manufacturing corporation. PACCAR is the successor of Pacific Car based on a name change made in 1972. The relevant business relationships between the former Monsanto Company and PACCAR are described in subsection viii above.

See Exhibit 3.a and other documents produced.

3b. Provide the names and last known address of any tenants or lessees, the dates of their tenancy and a brief description of the activities they conducted while operating on the above mentioned site, including but not limited to Insurance Auto Auction(s), Inc.

A report summarizing a March 1986 interview with former Monsanto Company employees, indicates that the former Monsanto Company leased a portion of Parcel 5422600020 to a metal reclaimer at some time between the former Monsanto Company's purchase of the Seattle Plant in 1946 and the sale of the former Monsanto Company's portion of Parcel 5422600020 to the Port between 1968 and 1970. No information regarding the timing of the lease or the name of the lessees is, however, currently available. *See document produced at Exhibit 2.a.*

There is no evidence of any other tenants or lessees during the former Monsanto Company's ownership and operation of the Seattle Plant.

3c. If not already provided, identify and provide a last known address or phone number for all persons, including Respondent's current and former employees or agents, other than attorneys, who have knowledge or information about the generation, use, purchase, storage, disposal, placement, or other handling of hazardous materials at, or transportation of hazardous materials to or from, the Site.

Sue Hays

(b) (6)

Melvin N. Miller

(b) (6)

Bruce Pallante
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

Gary Podrobsky

(b) (6)

Seattle, WA 98155

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Jeffrey Waldbeser

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

4. Financial Information

Please note that the "Respondent" referred to in Question 4 is Pharmacia.

4a. Provide true and complete copies of all federal income tax documents, including all supporting schedules, for 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Provide the federal Tax Identification Number and, if documentation is not available, explain why in detail.

Pharmacia's federal tax identification number is [REDACTED]

Included at Exhibit 4.a as Confidential Business Information are Pharmacia's 2002 federal income tax return, Pharmacia's 2003 federal income tax return for the period prior to Pfizer's acquisition of the company in April 2003, and Pharmacia's federal income tax pro formas from Pfizer's federal returns for 2003 (post-acquisition) through 2005.

The 2006 and 2007 Pharmacia pro formas have been requested from Pfizer, as Pharmacia had not previously been authorized to supply portions of these recent Pfizer tax documents and does not control their release. Pfizer is expected to release these pro formas soon and we will provide those documents to EPA at that time in a supplement to this response.

See Exhibit 4.a.

4b. Provide the Respondent's financial interest in, control of, or that the Respondent is beneficiary of any assets (in the U.S. or in another country) that has not been identified in your federal tax returns or other financial information to be presented to EPA. If there are such assets, please identify each asset by type of asset, estimated value, and location.

When this response is supplemented to provide the 2006 and 2007 Pharmacia pro formas from the Pfizer federal income tax return, any assets responsive to this Question 4.b will be identified.

4c. If Respondent is, or was at any time, a subsidiary of, otherwise owned or controlled by, or otherwise affiliated with another corporation or entity, then describe the full nature of each such corporate relationship, including but not limited to:

- i. **a general statement of the nature of relationship, indicating whether or not the affiliated entity had, or exercised, any degree of control over the daily operations or decision-making of Respondent's business operations at the Site;**

Pharmacia, which acquired the former Monsanto Company through a merger with Upjohn, Inc. in March 2000, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer Inc. Pfizer acquired Pharmacia on April 16, 2003 and has been the sole shareholder of Pharmacia since that date. Because Pharmacia and Pfizer acquired an interest in the former Monsanto Company in 2000 and 2003, respectively, neither company exercised any control over the former Monsanto Company's business operations at 9229 East Marginal Way S; the former Monsanto Company's ownership in the property and associated business located at the Seattle Plant was sold to Rhone-Poulenc in 1986.

- ii. **the dates such relationship existed;**

See answer to Question 4.a(i) above.

- iii. **the percentage of ownership of Respondent that is held by such other entity(ies);**

Pfizer is the sole shareholder of Pharmacia.

- iv. **for each such affiliated entity provide the names and complete addresses of its parent, subsidiary, and otherwise affiliated entities, as well as the names and addresses of each such affiliated entity's officers, directors, partners, trustees, beneficiaries, and/or shareholders owning more than five percent of that affiliated entity's stock;**

Pfizer Inc.
235 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017-5755

Pfizer Inc. is a publicly held corporation and it currently has no known beneficial owners of five percent (5%) or more of its common stock.

Pfizer Inc. elected corporate officers:

Jeffrey B. Kindler	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Richard H. Bagger	Senior Vice President – Worldwide Public Affairs & Policy
Frank A. D'Amelio	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Joseph M. Feczko	Senior Vice President - Chief Medical Officer

Margaret M. Foran	Senior Vice President - Corporate Governance, Associate General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
Corey B. Goodman	Senior Vice President; President – Pfizer Biotherapeutics and Bioinnovation Center
Martin Mackay	Senior Vice President; President - Pfizer Global Research and Development
Mary McLeod	Senior Vice President – Worldwide Human Resources
Ian C. Read	Senior Vice President; President – Worldwide Pharmaceutical Operations
Natale S. Ricciardi	Senior Vice President; President – Pfizer Global Manufacturing
William R. Ringo	Senior Vice President; Strategy and Business Development
Amy W. Schulman	Senior Vice President; General Counsel
Sally Susman	Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer
Loretta V. Cangialosi	Vice President and Controller
Richard A. Passov	Vice President and Treasurer

Pfizer Inc. directors:

Dennis A. Ausiello
 Michael S. Brown
 M. Anthony Burns
 Robert N. Burt
 W. Don Cornwell
 Constance J. Horner
 William R. Howell
 William H. Gray, III
 Suzanne Nora Johnson
 James M. Kilts
 Jeffrey B. Kindler
 George A. Lorch
 Dana G. Mead
 William C. Steere, Jr.

The officers and directors of the Corporation may be contacted through the Pfizer Inc. Office of the Secretary at 235 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017.

- v. **provide any and all insurance policies for such affiliated entity(ies) which may possibly cover the liabilities of the Respondent at the Site; and**

Pharmacia and Pfizer acquired their interests in the former Monsanto Company in 2000 and 2003 respectively; in each case, more than a decade after the former Monsanto Company sold the Seattle Plant to Rhone-Poulenc. Neither company possesses insurance policies relevant to pre-acquisition facilities and, thus, neither has any insurance policies relevant to the former Monsanto Company's liability at the site.

- vi. **provide any and all corporate financial information of such affiliated entities, including but not limited to total revenue or total sales, net income, depreciation, total assets and total current assets, total liabilities and total current liabilities, net working capital (or net current assets), and net worth.**

Included at Exhibit 4.c are Pfizer's 2007 Annual Report, the company's 10-K Report for 2007, and its Performance Report for the first quarter of 2008.

See Exhibit 4.c.

5. Insurance Coverage

5a. Provide copies of all property, casualty and/or liability insurance policies, and any other insurance contracts referencing the site or facility and/or Respondent's business operations (including, but not limited to, Comprehensive General Liability, Environmental Impairment Liability, Pollution Legal Liability, Cleanup Cost Cap or Stop Loss Policies). Include, without limitation, all primary, excess, and umbrella policies which could be applicable to costs of environmental investigation and/or cleanup, and include the years such policies were in effect.

Included at Exhibit 5.a as Confidential Business Information are those liability insurance policies in New Monsanto's possession that were issued to the former Monsanto Company through 1986, the year the former Monsanto Company sold the property to Rhone-Poulenc. Post-1986 policies would not apply to liabilities at the facility, are neither responsive to this RFI nor relevant to EPA's information needs regarding the Superfund Site, and have not, therefore, been produced.

See Exhibit 5.a and response to Question 5.e.

5b. If there are any such policies from question "5a" above which existed, but for which copies are not available, identify each such policy by providing as much of the following information as possible:

- i. **the name and address of each insurer and -of the insured;**
- ii. **the type of policy and policy numbers;**
- iii. **the per occurrence policy limits of each policy; and**

iv. the effective dates for each policy.

On information and belief, New Monsanto understands that all policies which could conceivably provide coverage for the costs of environmental investigation or cleanup at the site have been provided at Exhibit 5.a.

5c. Identify all insurance brokers or agents who placed insurance for the Respondent at any time during the period being investigated, as identified at the beginning of this request, and identify the time period during which such broker or agent acted in this regard.

On information and belief, Thomas E. Sears, Inc. in Boston handled the former Monsanto Company's liability insurance program beginning in 1952. Prior to 1997, Marsh Chicago handled the former Monsanto Company's property insurance program for many years, but it is not clear exactly when this relationship commenced.

Thomas E. Sears, Inc.
31 St. James Ave., Suite 1050
Boston, MA 02116
Richard W. Sears, Jr.
617-753-1200

Marsh USA, Inc.
500 West Monroe
Chicago, IL 60661
Hal Krider
312-627-6629

5d. Identify all communication and provide all documents that evidence, refer, or relate to claims made by or on behalf of Respondent under any insurance policy in connection with the site. Include any responses from the insurer with respect to any claims.

On information and belief, New Monsanto is not aware of claims made with regard to the site, beyond liabilities that may have been resolved in the settlements discussed in response to RFI Question 5.e.

5e. Identify any previous settlements with any insurer in connection with the site, or for any claims for environmental liabilities during the time period under investigation. Include any policies surrendered or cancelled by the Respondent or insurer.

In the 1990s, the former Monsanto Company entered into twenty-three separate settlements with various insurers over its pre-1987 liability policies. These settlements have not been provided as they are, by their terms, confidential and are not subject to disclosure absent written authorization and/or the satisfaction of other pre-conditions to

disclosure. If, after reviewing New Monsanto's responses, EPA remains determined to obtain these settlements, please contact us so that we can discuss steps for potential production of these settlements.

5f. Identify any and all insurance, accounts paid or accounting files that identify Respondent's insurance policies.

Given the passage of time since the former Monsanto Company sold the Seattle Plant and associated properties, current accounts paid and accounting files maintained by the company do not identify insurance policies that would be relevant to the former Monsanto Company's operations at the Seattle Plant.

5g. Identify Respondent's policy with respect to document retention.

Document production policies for the former Monsanto Company and New Monsanto Company have been provided, subject to protection as Confidential Business Information. New Monsanto, as attorney-in-fact for Pharmacia, is the authorized custodian for documents relating to certain former chemical production facilities, including the Seattle Plant. For this reason, this RFI response does not include Pharmacia's retention policies, but please contact us if EPA is interested in having New Monsanto supplement its response in this regard.

See Exhibit 5.g.

6. Compliance with this Request

6a. Describe all sources reviewed or consulted in responding to this request, including, but not limited to:

i. the name and current job title of all individuals consulted;

L. John Nelson IV
Assistant General Counsel
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
314 694 8177
Fax: 314 694 1622

Don E. Spurlock
Monsanto Company
Risk Management
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
314 694 8219
Fax: 314 694 4018

Bruce Pallante
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

ii. the location where all documents reviewed are currently kept.

Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167

Cascadia Law Group PLLC
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 320
Seattle WA 98101

The Claro Group, LLC (Insurance-related documents)
70 West Madison, Suite 4800
Chicago, IL 60602

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am authorized to respond on beh. lf of Respondent and that the foregoing is complete, true, and correct.


Signature

L. John Nelson IV
Assistant General Counsel
Monsanto Company

Executed on 7/17/, 2008.